**Industrialization (1877-1900)**

* **Essential Question: How did rapid industrialization and immigration influence the growth of urban areas?**

How did the inventions of **Samuel Morse**, **Alexander Graham Bell**, and **Thomas Edison** contribute to industrialization?

What effects did **elevators**, **electric trolleys**, and **typewriters** have on life in the city?

Contrast **“new” immigrants** of the late 19th century with **“old” immigrants** of the early 19th century:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Old Immigrants** | **New Immigrants** |

What are two theories of how immigrants should become American?

**Melting pot –**

**Cultural pluralism –**

How is the **Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882** an example of **nativism**?

Describe the living and working conditions of poor immigrants in the cities during the **Gilded Age**.

How did people in urban areas have fun and relax in their leisure time?

* **Essential Question: How did business and industrial leaders accumulate economic and political power?**

Match the following **tycoons** to the industries they dominated during the **Gilded Age**:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| \_\_\_ Andrew Carnegie  \_\_\_ J.D. Rockefeller  \_\_\_ Cornelius Vanderbilt  \_\_\_ J.P. Morgan | 1. Oil 2. Steel 3. Finance 4. Railroad |

How did the inventions of **Edwin Drake**, **Henry Bessemer**, and **George Westinghouse** help make the industries above possible?

Explain the following business strategies of the **Gilded Age**. Provide historical examples to illustrate:

**Monopoly –**

**Vertical Integration –**

**Horizontal Integration –**

Why do some call the industrial capitalists of this era **“Captains of Industry**,**”** while others call them **“Robber Barons”**?

In the mid-1800s, **Herbert Spencer** introduced the concept of **Social Darwinism**. How is this related to the concept of **laissez-faire** capitalism?

Why did **Mark Twain** criticize this era, naming it the **Gilded Age**?

* **Essential Question: What were the impacts of labor unions on industry and the lives of workers?**

Why did workers join **unions** during the era of industrialization?

Why was the **Knights of Labor** union considered radical? What impact did the **Haymarket Riot** have on this impression?

What union formed in 1886 that was more conservative, focusing on particular issues of wages, hours, and working conditions? Who was the leader?

Name one other famous union leader of this era who led the Pullman Strike and eventually ran for president as a socialist.

Match the following **strategies used by unions** to gain better pay and conditions for workers:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| \_\_\_ Strikes  \_\_\_ Boycotts  \_\_\_ Collective bargaining  \_\_\_ Mediation  \_\_\_ Arbitration  \_\_\_ Closed shop | 1. A neutral third party, such as a judge, makes a decision in a labor dispute that unions and bosses are bound to honor. 2. A neutral third party helps negotiate a settlement that is acceptable to both sides. 3. Refusal of employees to work until employers meet certain demands. 4. Employers can only hire union members. 5. Employees negotiate as a united group rather than individual workers, increasing their negotiating power. 6. Refusal to buy or pay for certain products or services until producers change their policies or actions. |

Match the following **strategies used by employers** to undermine the power of unions:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| \_\_\_ Yellow-dog contracts  \_\_\_ Blacklists  \_\_\_ Lockouts  \_\_\_ Scabs  \_\_\_ Injunctions  \_\_\_ Intimidation | 1. A method by which employers would not allow employees to return to work. 2. Forbade workers from joining unions. 3. Workers who employers would refuse to hire. 4. Court orders that declared a strike illegal. 5. The use of force or brutality to subdue labor unrest. 6. Replacement workers hired during a strike. |

Describe the following strikes:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Strike** | **Problem** | **Outcome** |
| **The Great Strike** |  |  |
| **Homestead Strike** |  |  |
| **Pullman Strike** |  |  |

* **Essential Question: How did industrialization affect the relationship between government, business, and workers?**

Describe two major scandals under the Grant administration after the Civil War.

**Whiskey Ring –**

**Credit Mobilier Scandal –**

What happened to encourage Congress to pass the **Pendleton Civil Service Act**?

What does it mean that the government was trying to change from a **patronage system** to a **civil service system**?

What was undemocratic about the **political machines** of this era?

Why is **Thomas Nast** credited with bringing down **Boss Tweed’s Tammany Hall** machine in New York City?

As the federal government began to go after **trusts** with the **Sherman Antitrust Act**, what Supreme Court decision was a setback in the battle against these monopolies?

What group of Republicans voted for Democratic President Grover Cleveland because they were tired of the **corruption** between politicians and big business owners?

**Progressive Reform (1890-1920)**

* **Essential Question: How did the conditions of the Gilded Age lead to the Progressive Era?**

How are **Social Darwinism** and **Social Gospel** different in their philosophies of society?

List three problems for workers in the industrial age:

How did the **Triangle Shirtwaist Factory fire** draw attention to the need for reform?

What did the following **muckrakers** expose about industrial society?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Lincoln Steffens** | **Ida Tarbell** | **Upton Sinclair** | **Jacob Riis** |

Describe the general characteristics of Progressives during this era:

* **Essential Question: How effective was the Progressive Movement in addressing the problems of industrialization?**

How are **Jane Addams** and **Carrie Nation** examples of Progressive reformers?

What did Theodore Roosevelt mean by promising Americans a **“Square Deal”** in his 1900 election campaign?

Identify the actions taken or supported by each Progressive President:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **T. Roosevelt** | **Taft** | **Wilson** |
| **Anthracite Coal Mine Strike** –  ***Northern Securities v. US*** – | **Mann-Elkins Act** –  ***American Tobacco v. US*** – | **Federal Reserve Act** –  **Clayton Antitrust Act** – |

Summarize the Progressive amendments to the Constitution:

**16th** –

**17th** –

**18th** –

**19th** –

How was Woodrow Wilson able to win the **1912 election**, becoming the first Democratic president since before the Civil War?

**Payne-Aldrich Tariff** –

**Progressive (“Bull Moose”) Party** –

**1912 election** –

Fighting **municipal corruption**: Reformers, such as Wisconsin governor \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_­­\_\_, devised ways to fight against corruption and “party bosses” in state and city governments.

1. Many states adopted the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to allow citizens to choose the candidates for public office, rather than having them selected by the party bosses.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ allows citizens to vote on legislation.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ allows citizens to propose (or *initiate*) a law for the legislature to vote on.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ allows citizens to vote to remove an elected official from office.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (or Australian) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ guarantees that a citizen’s vote is anonymous.
6. Many cities began appointing a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or electing a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to hold the mayor or local leader accountable. Another arrangement was to have the city hire a \_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to oversee the city finances.

* **Essential Question: How did Progressives address the issues of racial injustice?**

Name four methods used in the South after Reconstruction to keep African Americans **disenfranchised**.

What Supreme Court case upheld the constitutionality of **Jim Crow laws**?

Describe the philosophy of equality of the Progressive reformers below and their achievements:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Booker T. Washington** | **W.E.B. Du Bois** | **Ida B. Wells-Barnett** | **Marcus Garvey** |
| **Philosophy –**  **Achievements –** |  |  |  |

When did American Indians gain citizenship and the right to vote in the US?

* **Essential Question: What was the impact of technological changes in the Progressive Era?**

How did **electricity** change work and play in the industrial age?

What two inventions changed city skylines across America?

What two innovations allowed **Henry Ford** to take mass production and mass consumption to new heights?

How did the following help create a nation-wide **mass culture** at the turn of the twentieth century?

**Mail order catalogs** –

**Movie cameras –**

**Coca Cola advertising –**

**Becoming a World Power (1890-1914)**

* **Essential Question: Why did the US take an increasingly active role in world affairs at the turn of the twentieth century?**

What does it mean when a nation wants to expand its **“sphere of influence”**?

Explain the following reasons why many in the US at this time thought **imperialism** was justified:

Need for **resources –**

Need for **new markets –**

**Anglo-Saxon Superiority –**

**Social Darwinism –**

Match the following people to their worldviews:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| \_\_\_ Alfred T. Mahan  \_\_\_ Frederick Jackson Turner  \_\_\_ Josiah Strong  \_\_\_ Rudyard Kipling | 1. Missionary who believed that whites were superior to other races and that it was America’s noble destiny to civilize and Christianize other parts of the world. 2. Wrote *The Influence of Sea Power Upon History*, arguing that the US must build a powerful navy in order to protect its interests abroad and become a world power. 3. British author who wrote the famous poem, *The White Man’s Burden*, which portrayed the dominance of whites as their burden to civilize other races. 4. Argued that the pioneering spirit of the early settlers had made the US great, and that expansion should continue overseas. |

* **Essential Question: Where did the US exert military, economic, and political influence?**

What was **“Seward’s Folly”** in 1867?

Describe the conflict that took place in each region of the world and the outcome below:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Region**  **(Year)** | **Conflict** | **Outcome** |
| Hawaii |  |  |
| Cuba |  |  |
| Philippines |  |  |
| China |  |  |
| Panama |  |  |
| Mexico |  |  |

Why are **William Randolph Hearst** and **Joseph Pulitzer** sometimes blamed for the start of the **Spanish American War**?

* **Essential Question: How did the policies and actions of the US government impact the affairs of other countries?**

What was **Roosevelt’s Corollary** to the **Monroe Doctrine** of 1923?

Describe the main idea behind each Progressive president’s **foreign** policy:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Roosevelt**  **“big stick diplomacy”** | **Taft**  **“dollar diplomacy”** | **Wilson**  **“moral diplomacy”** |

Why did the US government want an **Open Door Policy** in China?

**World War I (1914-1920)**

* **Essential Question: What factors combined to draw the world into World War I?**

How did the **“MAIN”** causes of World War I each contribute to the outbreak of war?

**Militarism** –

**Alliances** –

**Imperialism** –

**Nationalism** –

Describe how the assassination of **Archduke Franz Ferdinand** led all of Europe into war.

Put the following events in chronological order:

\_\_\_\_ US intercepts the **Zimmermann telegram**

\_\_\_\_ Great Britain declares war on Germany

\_\_\_\_ Wilson’s **isolationist** 1916 campaign slogan: “He kept us out of war!”

\_\_\_\_ Wilson’s **interventionist** case for war: “The world must be made safe for democracy!”

\_\_\_\_ German **U-boats** sink the ***Lusitania***

\_\_\_\_ Congress declares war on Germany

The US joined the fighting in World War I to protect American shipping rights on the open seas. True or False?

* **Essential Question: How did military, political, and diplomatic turning points of World War I affect the outcome of the war?**

List the countries on either side of the war:

**Triple Entente Central Powers**

What was the **Triple Entente** called by the time the US joined?

Describe the **trench warfare** that soldiers faced in World War I:

Who led the **American Expeditionary Force (AEF)**?

How did the **“Harlem Hell Fighters”** manage to see combat?

What event occurred in 1917 that threatened to tip the balance of the **stalemate** on the **Western Front** in favor of the Germans?

If the Germans had this new advantage, why were they ultimately defeated?

Compare Wilson’s proposals for a peace treaty with the final document:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Wilson’s “Fourteen Points”**  **1.**  **2.**  **3.**  **4.**  **5.**  **6.** | **Treaty of Versailles**  **1.**  **2.**  **3.**  **4.**  **5.**  **6.** |

Circle any of Wilson’s “Fourteen Points” that made it into the Treaty of Versailles.

Why did the US fail to join the **League of Nations**?

* **Essential Question: How did the war impact America’s social, economic, political, and cultural institutions?**

How did the federal government increase its power during the war?

**War Industries Board** –

**Committee on Public Information** –

**Food Administration** –

**Espionage & Sedition Acts** –

Why was there a **“Red Scare”** in the US after World War I?

Which **civil liberties** tended to be violated during the **“Red Scare”**?

Did the Supreme Court rule in favor of civil liberties in ***Schenck v. US* (1919)**? Explain.

Why did labor unions lose much of their influence after the war?

How did the **Dawes Plan**…

…maintain peace in Europe?

…boost the American economy?

…*and* contribute to worldwide depression in the 1930s?

The US did not join the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ after World War I, but it did show some signs of international cooperation by hosting the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1922. At this event, the US signed a treaty with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, agreeing to balance the power of each nation’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and keep any one from becoming too strong or aggressive.

**Prosperity & Depression (1920-1940)**

* **Essential Question: What factors played a role in the “boom and bust” economic cycles of the 1920s and 1930s?**

How did the presidents of the 1920s – **Harding**, **Coolidge**, and **Hoover** – view the role of the government in the economy?

How did **speculation** and **buying on the margin** contribute to the stock market crash of 1929?

Were American farmers enjoying economic prosperity in the 1920s? Explain.

After the stock market crash on **Black Tuesday**, how did the actions of the banking industry help turn the crash into an economic depression?

Congress reacted to the depression by passing the **Hawley-Smoot Tariff**. What effect did this legislation have?

President Hoover reacted to the depression by encouraging citizens to rely on their own **rugged individualism**, not on **direct relief** from the government. What does this mean?

* **Essential Question: How were different groups of people affected by the business cycles of the 1920s and 1930s?**

As factories mechanized their production lines like Henry Ford, consumer goods became plentiful and cheap. Businesses relied on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to convince Americans that they wanted and needed certain products. To buy more products, Americans took advantage of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that allowed consumers to “buy now and pay later.” The economy grew, but so did consumer debt.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ became a major weakness of the economy:

* + In industry, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were producing goods faster than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ could buy, resulting in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ full of un-purchased merchandise and layoffs in the factories. As jobs vanished, workers had less money to buy goods, and more jobs vanished.
  + In the Midwest, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ had stripped and damaged the land by trying to produce more and more crops to make ends meet. The more they produced, the lower the prices fell for their crops, the more they produced. Eventually, the damage combined with a massive drought created a disaster known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Farmers, known as “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”, left the Midwest and traveled to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in search of work. The plight of these \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ farm workers was documented in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_’s photographs and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_’s novel *The Grapes of Wrath*.

As unemployment reached \_\_\_\_% (\_\_\_\_% among African Americans), countless numbers of people found themselves standing in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, waiting for food. Some lost their homes and gathered together in villages of shacks, known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

In 1932, a group of World War I veterans, known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, marched to DC to demand early payment of a bonus scheduled for 1940. Congress vetoed the bill, and President Hoover called in federal troops to remove the protesters. Several were killed or injured, and Hoover’s reputation was damaged even more.

* **Essential Question: How did technological and social changes in the 1920s and 1930s impact American lifestyles?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Radio** | **Transportation** | **Movies** |
| **Sports** | **Music** | **Prohibition** |

What authors comprised the **Lost Generation**, and what was their major complaint?

* **Essential Question: How were traditional practices in religion, race, and gender challenged during the twenties and thirties?**

Why is the **Harlem Renaissance** such a significant period of African American history?

How did young women challenge the traditional roles of women in the 1920s?

How did **Margaret Sanger** challenge the traditional roles of women?

Why were many traditionalists opposed to the **19th amendment**? Business owners?

Name two **fundamentalist** preachers of this era who were opposed to the new **modernist** values.

How did the **Scopes Trial** challenge fundamentalism in 1925?

* **Essential Question: Why and how did the federal government increase its power during the Great Depression?**

Why did the new president in 1932, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, have a **“brain trust”**?

The central concept to the **New Deal** was **deficit spending**. What does that mean?

What legislation was FDR able to push through Congress in his **first hundred days** in office?

Identify the ***purpose*** of the following **New Deal programs**:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Relief** | **Recovery** | **Reform** |
| **CCC –**  **WPA –**  **PWA –**  **SSA –** | **NIRA –**  **AAA –**  **TVA –** | **FDIC –**  **SEC –**  **NLRA –**  **Fair Labor Standards Act –** |

Match the following people to their views of the New Deal:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| \_\_\_ Frances Perkins  \_\_\_ Father Charles Coughlin  \_\_\_ Business owners  \_\_\_ Huey P. Long | 1. Criticized the New Deal for not going far enough. Gathered a large radio audience demanding government ownership of banks and a more even redistribution of wealth. 2. Criticized the New Deal for not going far enough. Proposed a guaranteed income of $2000 per year for every US family and a limit of $1 million per year for individuals. 3. FDR’s Secretary of Labor and first female cabinet member. Helped write minimum wage laws and pushed for the passage of the Social Security Act. 4. Criticized the New Deal for going too far. Claimed the reforms gave the government too much control over business and the economy and were unconstitutional. |

What was FDR’s **“court packing scheme”**?

**World War II (1930-1950)**

* **Essential Question: What factors combined to draw the world and ultimately the US into World War II?**

How did the Great Depression facilitate the rise of **totalitarian** or **fascist** governments? In what countries did this happen?

Describe how each of the following is an example of **appeasement**:

Japanese invasion of **Manchuria** (China) –

Italy’s invasion of Ethiopia –

**Munich Pact** –

**Nazi-Soviet Nonaggression Pact** –

How did US policy change from **isolationism** to military **intervention**?

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Neutrality Acts**  **1935 –**  **1937 –** | **Quarantine Speech**  **1937** | **Embargo on Japan**  **1940** | **Lend-Lease Act**  **1941** | **Pearl Harbor**  **1941** |

* **Essential Question: How did military, political, and diplomatic turning points of World War II affect the outcome of the war?**

What event finally prompted Britain and France to declare war on Germany in 1939?

Which European countries fell to Germany by 1940 as a result of the ***blitzkrieg*** technique?

Use the terms **Battle of Britain** and **“arsenal of democracy”** in the same sentence.

In his **“Four Freedoms”** speech, how did Roosevelt justify the sacrifices that would be made in war?

Identify four US military leaders responsible for leading American forces to victory in World War II.

Identify the significance of the following turning points of World War II:

European Theater

Dec 1941 **Pearl Harbor** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Aug 1942 **Manhattan Project** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1942-1943 **Operation Torch** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Jan 1943 **Casablanca Conference** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Feb 1943 **Battle of Stalingrad** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Dec 1943 **Tehran Conference** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Jun 1944 **D-Day ­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Jan 1945 **Battle of the Bulge** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Feb 1945 **Yalta Conference** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

May 1945 **V-E Day** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Nov 1945 **Nuremberg Trials** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Pacific Theater

Dec 1941 **Pearl Harbor** & **Philippines** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Jun 1942 **Battle of Midway** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1942-1945 **“island hopping”** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Mar 1945 **Battle of Iwo Jima** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Jun 1945 **Battle of Okinawa** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Jul 1945 **Potsdam Conference** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Aug 1945 **Hiroshima** & **Nagasaki** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Aug 1945 **V-J Day** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* **Essential Question: How did the war impact life in the US?**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| How did the war affect Americans at home? | **Women** | **African Americans** | **Japanese Americans** | **Mexican Americans** |
| **Propaganda** | **Taxes** | **Consumers** | **Unions** | **Middle Class** |

Name three groups of **minorities** that fought bravely in World War II, despite experiencing discrimination at home.

* **Essential Question: How did events after World War II develop into the Cold War?**

What promise did Stalin fail to keep after World War II?

Use the terms **“iron curtain”** and **“satellite nations”** in the same sentence.

How did the US try to deal with the reality of a communist superpower (the USSR) after WWII?

**Containment** policy –

**Truman Doctrine** –

**Marshall Plan** –

Why was **Berlin** such a difficult situation after the war? How did President Truman handle this situation?

What two events took place in 1949 that intensified Cold War tensions?

How did the establishment of the state of **Israel** in 1948 play into Cold War politics at the time?

What did the **Eisenhower Doctrine** declare in 1957?

Describe the following Cold War conflicts of the 1950s and early 1960s:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **COLD WAR CONFLICTS** | | |
| **Korean War** | **Hydrogen Bomb** | **U-2 Incident** |
| **Cuban Revolution** | **Berlin Wall** | **Cuban Missile Crisis** |

How was the **“domino theory”** central to US foreign policy during the Cold War?

* **Essential Question: How effective have organizations been in maintaining peace since the end of World War II?**

Identify the following peace-keeping organizations established after World War II:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Organization** | **Allied Regions** | **Purpose** |
| **UN**  **(Security Council)** |  |  |
| **NATO** |  |  |
| **Warsaw Pact** |  |  |
| **SEATO** |  |  |
| **OAS** |  |  |
| **Alliance for Progress** |  |  |